THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1130.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

☞ We sometimes receive a letter from a distant subscriber, informing us his accompt had been a few days before presented to him by Mr. ———, and that it was not convenient to him to discharge it at that time, but that the amount shall be forwarded as early as possible, and at the same time requests a discontinuance of his paper—To such subscribers we think it necessary to observe, that we can have no reasonable objection to discontinue a subcription when directed to do so, but before this request can be complied with, it is absolutely requisite that all arrears should be paid—for when a delinquent subscriber's name is erased from the subscription list, we seldom or ever hear from him afterwards, and in many instances lose the debt.

FOR SALE,

2 ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork,
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th August, 1803. 4t

Claret
FOR SALE.

6 THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

2 RANAWAY last night, from Greensborough in Mecklenburg county, state of Virginia, two Negro Fellows—one of them named CHARLES, dark complected, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made. The other named SOLOMON, somewhat yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a bushy head, and a vacancy before as if he had lost a fore tooth. Charles I bought of Dr. Greenhow of Richmond, and Solomon I bought of Mr. Turner, who keeps the Bell Tavern in Richmond. It is supposed that they will endeavor to get back there again. The above reward will be paid to any person that will apprehend the said Negroes, and lodge them in jail, so that I can get them, shall be paid the above reward, or 25 dollars for apprehending either of them.

John M. Morris,
Of South Carolina, Newberry District.

July 29, 1803. 4tp.

COMMITTED

4 TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he bolongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

For Sale, on Credit.

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

5 ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield county, about three miles from this town, the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extensively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Eben. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggons, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.
JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

2 ☞ I wish to employ a YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand.—One who is acquainted with book-keeping will be preferred.

HENRY BANKS.

July 30th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winslow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winslow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5383 2.3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by his Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, May 18.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

(No. 64.)

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated April 29, 1803.

My last letter to your lordship was of yesterday evening. This morning a person came to me whom I suspect of being employed by the First Consul for the purpose of ascertaining my sentiments, and told me that I should, in the course of the day, receive a letter from M. de Talleyrand, drawn up under the inspection of the First Consul, which although not exactly what I might wish, was however so moderate as to afford a well-grounded hope, and might certainly be sufficient to induce me to delay, for a short time, my departure. I told him that it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me to perceive a probability of bringing the Negociation to favourable issue; and that I should be extremely sorry to spoil the business by any useless precipitation. But it must be recollected that I acted in conformity to instructions; that those instructions were positive; that by them I was enjoined to leave Paris on Tuesday next, unless in the intermediate time certain conditions were agreed to. Having received no letter in the course of the day, about 4 o'clock I went to M. de Talleyrand; I told him that my anxiety to learn whether he had any thing favourable to tell me, brought me to him, and in case he had not, to recall to his recollection that Tuesday was the day on which I must leave Paris, and to request that he would have the necessary passports prepared for me and my family. He appeared evidently embarrassed, and after some hesitation observed, that he could not suppose I should really go away; but that at all events the First Consul would never recall his Ambassador.—To this I replied, his majesty recalled me in order to put an end to the negociation, on the principle that even actual war was preferable to the state of suspence in which England, and indeed all Europe, had been kept for so long a space of time.

From the tenor of his conversation, I should rather be led to think that he does not consider the case as desperate. Upon my leaving him he repeatedly said, *J'ai encore de l'Espoir.**

Saturday Evening.

P. S. This day has passed without any occurrence whatever. The letter in question is not yet arrived.

(No. 65.)

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated May 2, 1803.

Another day has passed over without producing any change. I determined to go myself to M. de Talleyrand, and to deliver, instead of sending, the inclosed letter. I told him that it was with great reluctance that I came to make this last application to him. That I had long since informed him of the extent of the term which had been assigned for my stay at Paris, and that as I had received to this moment no answer whatever to the proposal I had repeatedly made, I could no longer delay requiring him to furnish me with the necessary passports for the return of myself, my family, and the remainder of the mission, to England. Upon this I gave him the letter, a copy of which I inclose, and on reading it he appeared somewhat startled. He lamented that so much time had been lost; but said that enough remained, if I was authorised to negociate upon other terms. I could of course but repeat to him, that I had no other terms to propose, and that therefore unless the First Consul could so far gain upon himself as to sacrifice a false punctilio to the certainty of war of which no one could foresee the consequence, nothing could possibly prevent my departure to-morrow night. He hoped, he said, this was not so near; that he would communicate my letter, and what I had said, to the First Consul immediately, and that in all probability I should hear from him this evening. I thought it, however, right to apprize him that it was quite impossible I could be induced to disobey his majesty's orders, and protract a negociation on terms so disadvantageous to ourselves, unless he should furnish me with such a justification as would leave me no room to hesitate; and that I did not see that any thing short of a full acquiescence in his majesty's demands could have that effect.—He repeated that he would report the conversation to the First Consul, and that I should shortly hear from him.

In this state the business now rests; I am expecting either a proposition or my passports, and am consequently taking every measure for setting out to-morrow night.

(Translation referred to in No. 65.)

Sir,

When I had the honor on Tuesday last of communicating to you officially the last propositions which I was instructed by my court to submit to the French government, for the sake of removing the present difficulties, I had the honor to announce to you, that in case the First Consul should not consent to these propositions, I should find myself under the necessity of leaving Paris in eight days. We are nearly arrived at the end of this period, without my having received any answer to this communication. It remains for me only, therefore, to obey the orders of the King my master to return to him: and for this purpose I entreat you to have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary passports.

I seize this opportunity of renewing to your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

His Excellency. M. de Talleyrand.

(No. 66)—Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Wednesday morning, May 4, 1803.

Soon after I had dispatched the Messenger the night before last, with my dispatches of the 3d, I received a communication from M. de Talleyrand, of which I enclose a copy, the purport of which was so completely short of every thing which could be satisfactory, that I did not think myself authorised to enter into any discussion upon it; and as early as I could on the following morning I returned the answer of which the enclosed is a copy.

After this I concluded, of course, that there was an end to the negociation. I had for some days past been preparing for my departure; every measure was taken for setting out at four o'clock this morning, and we were expecting only the passports which I have demanded, for the purpose of ordering the post horses. The day and the evening passed without the passports having been sent; and whilst we were deliberating on the motives of such a delay, about 12 o'clock at night, a gentleman who was with me received a communication which convinced me that it was not meant to give me my passports without another attempt, and I was, therefore not suprised when about one o'clock, I received the inclosed note from M. de Talleyrand.

In this situation I am waiting the hour of rendezvous with M. de Talleyrand.

Translation.—(Referred in No. 66.)

The undersigned has reported to the First Consul the conversation which he had with his Excellency Lord Whitworth on the 6th of this month, and in which his Excellency announced, that his Britannic Majesty had ordered him to make, verbally, in his name the following demands:

1st. That his Britannic Majesty should retain his troops at Malta for ten years.

2. That the island of Lampedosa should be ceded to him in full possession.

3. That the French troops should evacuate Holland.

And if no Convention on this basis should have been signed within a week, his Excellency Lord Whitworth has orders to terminate his mission, and to return to London.

On the demand made by the undersigned, that Lord Whitworth would, in conformity to the usage of all ages and of all countries, give in writing what he himself called the Ultimatum of his government, his Excellency declared, that his instructions expressly forbid him to transmit on this subject any written Note.

The intentions of the First Consul being entirely pacific, the undersigned dispenses with making any observation on so new and so strange a manner of treating on affairs of this importance.

And in order to give a fresh testimony of the value which he attaches to the continuance of Peace, the First Consul has directed the undersigned to make the following Notification in the accustomed style and forms.

As the island of Lampedosa does not belong to France, it is not for the First Consul either to accede to or refuse the desire testified by his Britannic Majesty, of having this island in his possession.

With regard to the island of Malta, as the demand made respecting it by his Britannic Majesty would change a formal disposition in the treaty of Amiens, the First Consul cannot but previously communicate it to his Majesty the king of Spain, and to the Batavian Republic, Contracting parties to the said Treaty, in order to know their opinion; and besides, as the stipulations relative to Malta have been guaranteed by their Majesties the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, the Contracting Parties to the Treaty of Amiens, before they agree to any change in the Article of Malta, are bound to concert with the guaranteeing powers.

The First Consul will not refuse this concert, but it belongs not to him to propose it, since it is not he who urges any change in the guaranteed stipulations.

With regard to the evacuation of Holland by the French troops, the First Consul has no difficulty in directing the undersigned to repeat that the French troops shall evacuate Holland at the instant that the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens shall be executed in every quarter of the globe.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the English Ambassador, the assurance of his high consideration.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, 12 Floreal Year 11.
(2d May, 1803.)

Translation—(Second Inclosure referred to in No. 66.

The undersigned, in answer to the Note which M. de Talleyrand transmitted to him yesterday evening, has the honor to observe to him, that the King has had no other motive in seeking to accelerate the proceedings of the negociation, than to relieve as soon as possible the two countries the most interested, and Europe in general, from the state of suspense in which they are placed. It is with great regret that he perceived nothing in his excellency's note which can correspond with this intention, and consequently nothing can justify him in delaying to obey the orders of his Court. It remains, therefore, only to request the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give him the means of obeying them, by furnishing him with the necessary passports for his return. It is, however necessary for him to rectify a mistake which has crept into M. de Talleyrand's Note.—The undersigned did not say he was expressly forbidden to transmit any written note on the object of the discussion, but that he was not authorised to do it, and that he would not take that responsibility on himself.

He avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his French Excellency M. de Talleyrand the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Paris, May 3, 1803.

Translation.—(Third Inclosure in No. 66)

Paris, May 3, 1803.

My Lord,

Having to-morrow morning to make to you a communication of the greatest importance, I have the honour to inform you of it without delay, in order that you may not expect this evening the passports which you had demanded. I propose that you should call to-morrow at half-past four at the Foreign Department.

Receive, my Lord, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

(No. 67.)

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, Wednesday evening, May 14, 1803.

I am this moment come from M. de Talleyrand. The inclosed Note will shew your Lordship, that the idea which has been thrown out, is to give Malta to Russia.

* *I have still some hope.*

My only inducement for having undertaken to refer again to your Lordship, is to avoid every reproach of precipitation. The difference will be but five days, and I have declared, that I see so many objections to the plan, that I thought I would not refuse their solicitation to send it, I could give no hope whatever of its being accepted as a ground of Negociation.

Translation—(Inclosure referred to in No. 67.)

The undersigned has submitted to the First Consul his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador's Note of the 3d instant.

After the last communication addressed to his Excellency, it is more difficult than ever to conceive how a great, powerful and enlightened nation, can be willing to take upon itself to declare a war which would be accompanied by such heavy calamities, and the cause of which would be so insignificant, the object in question being a miserable rock.

His Excellency must have been aware that the two-fold necessity of making an agreement with the guaranteeing powers of the treaty of Amiens, and of not violating a compact in the execution of which the honour of France, the security for the future, and the good faith of the diplomatic intercourse between the powers of Europe, were so deeply interested, had imposed a law upon the French government of discarding every proposition diametrically contrary to the treaty of Amiens. Nevertheless the First Consul, accustomed for two months to make every species of sacrifice for the maintenance of peace, would not reject a *mezzotermino* of a nature to conciliate the interests and dignity of the two countries.

His Britannic Majesty appears to have been of opinion, that the Neapolitan garrison was to be placed at Malta, would not afford a sufficient force for securing the actual independence of the island.

This motive being the only one which can explain his Majesty's refusal to evacuate the island, the First Consul is ready to consent that the island of Malta shall be placed in the hands of one of the three Powers who have guaranteed its independence either Austria, Russia, or Prussia, with a proviso that as soon as France and England shall have come to an agreement upon this article, they shall unite in their requisitions to engage the other powers, either contracting or acceding to the Treaty of Amiens, to consent to it.

(No. 68.)

Downing-street, May 7, 1803.

My Lord.—Your Excellency's dispatches have been received, and laid before the King.

The propositions which have been made to you on the part of the French Government and which have induced your Excellency to delay your departure until the return of the Messenger Sylvester, are in every respect so loose, indefinite, and unsatisfactory, and fall so far short of the just pretensions of his Majesty, that it is impossible that the French Government could have expected them to have been accepted. During the whole of the discussions which have lately occurred, his Majesty has had a right to consider himself in the character of the injured party.—No means have been omitted on his part to induce the French Government to make a full and early explanation of their views, and to afford to his Majesty that satisfaction and security to which he considered himself to be entitled. It was in consequence of the apparent determination of the French Government to evade all discussion on the points of difference between the two countries that his Majesty was induced to state the grounds on which, according to his views, an arrangement might be concluded satisfactory to both Governments; and he accordingly authorised your Excellency to communicate the three projects which at different times I had forwarded to you.

Until the very moment when your Excellency was about to leave Paris, the French Government have avoided making any distinct proposition for the settlement of the differences between the two countries, and when at the very instant of your departure the French Government felt themselves compelled to bring forward some proposition, they confined that proposition to a part only of the subject in discussion, and on that part of it, what they have brought forward is wholly inadmissible.

The French Government propose that his Majesty should give up the Island of Malta to a Russian, Austrian, or Prussian garrison. If his Majesty could be disposed to wave his demand for a temporary occupation of the Island of Malta, the Emperor of Russia would be the Sovereign to whom, in the present state of Europe, he could consent that the Island should be assigned; and his Majesty has certain and authentic information, that the Emperor of Russia would on no account consent to garrison Malta. Under these circumstances his Majesty perseveres in his determination to adhere to the substance of his third project as his ultimatum; as, however, the principal objection stated by the French Government to his Majesty's proposition is understood to be confined to the insertion of an article in a public Treaty by which his Majesty shall have a right to remain in the possession of the Island of Malta for a definitive number of years, his Majesty will consent that the number of years *(being in no case less than ten)* may be stated in a secret article; and the public articles may be agreed to conformably to the inclosed project. By this expedient, the supposed point of honour of the French Government might be saved. The independence of the Island of Malta would in principle, be acknowledged, and the temporary occupation of his Majesty would be made to depend *alone on the present state of the Island of Lampedosa.*

You may propose this idea to M. Talleyrand, at the same time assuring him, that his Majesty is determined to adhere to the substance of his ultimation. And if you shall not be able to conclude the minute of an arrangement on this principle, you will on no account remain in Paris more than thirty-six hours after the receipt of this dispatch.

I observe by your dispatch, you did not consider yourself as authorised to deliver to the French government any note or project in writing. The words of my dispatch were that you were to communicate the terms *officially*, which left it at your discretion to communicate them verbally or in writing, as you might judge most expedient. You were certainly right in communicating them, in the first instance, verbally; but as so much stress has been laid by M. Talleyrand on this distinction, it is important that I should inform you, that his Majesty neither had nor has any objection to your delivering the inclosed project as an ultimatum, accompanied by a short note in writing.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without recalling again your attention to the conduct of the French Minister at Hamburgh, and referring you to my instruction, by which you should abstain from concluding an arrangement, unless you have received from M. Talleyrand an assurance that his conduct would be publicly disavowed,

I have the honour to be

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

To his Excellency Lord Whitworth, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

To be continued.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 to 46s Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 do.
Flour Fine,	36s do.
Do. Sup.	39s do.
Corn	13s6 do.
Hemp, Clean,	45l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6d do.
Bacon,	8d do.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Favorite, Weymouth,	New-York.
Peggies, Read,	Norfolk.
Sloop Speedwell, Seedmore,	Little Egg Harbour.
Dolphin, Crary,	Philadelphia.

—CLEARED—

Brig Tyger, Barnett,	London.
Sch. Agnes, Eason,	New-York.
Nancy, Block,	Baltimore.
Sloop Resolution, Ireland,	Philadelphia.
Unity, Barrett,	New-York.
Polly & Mary, Williams,	ditto.

DEMOCRATS ATTEND!

It has long been your custom, when your dogmas have been opposed, by truth, reason and refutation, to fly from the field of argument, and make a number of accusations against the federalists. The funding system, and the land tax, are always uppermost in your stomachs. You annex opprobrium, and then impute it to the federal party. Will you have the candour, the patience, the justice, to read what follows? Will you, after you read it, if you dare, contradict a single line? And if you do, will you take the trouble of shewing your objection or disbelief? No, you will not—you dare not.—Your whole system is erected upon injustice, calumny and untruth; and if you either have a place, or seek one, to act with uprightness would be to oppose the present order of things; or, in other words, would frustrate all your own official consequence.

From the New-York Evening Post.

"If the raising of *an army to butcher the citizens of our own country*; if a *funding system*, an *inextinguishable debt*, a *land tax*, a *standing army*"—— if it was by these things that the "prudence of Washington was enforced, and the frightful calamity averted," then it is true, that "to the talents of a Hamilton, while in office, and in his present retirement, are we indebted for our past preservation, and our present prosperity."

(National Ægis.)

The above paragraph is to close an imitation of the manner and style of Duane himself, "the acute and discriminating Mr. Duane," as Mr. Blake calls him, that with most readers it would pass for his without suspicion. The wanton spirit in which assertions and insinuations are made, without the most remote connection with truth or candour, shew that the editor of the Ægis has at length demeaned himself to "trail a pike under so distinguished a leader." He ought, however, to reflect, that before a man can be permitted to proceed with a total impunity, in a career of slander, malevolence and falsehood, he must first have passed through as long a course of flagellation, as has the profligate and abandoned renegado whom he affects to ape.

"Whose tortoise back, grown callous to the stroke," he now hardly winces at the severest castigation that can be bestowed. Before he can be admitted to the rare privileges of an "OLD offender," he must lay his account with being a thousand times detected, exposed and punished. Should no chastisement prove salutary, he will in the end be "given over to a reprobate mind" to herd with the Duanes and the Cheethams of the day. But to come to the paragraph which gave rise to our present notice of him:

Does this young man know, that the army which he says was raised "to butcher the citizens of our country," was ordered out by the virtuous Washington, who joined it in person? Is he aware that the funding system, which he is ashamed to join and cant against, in the canting hypocrisy of the day, was a measure expressly prayed for in a memorial to congress, framed by A. J. Dallas, and signed by M. M'Kean and some other democrats, of which Madison was chairman, and who reported in favor of it? Is he aware that Mr. Gallatin, in his book on finance, has committed himself so far in favor of the funding system, as to declare, that it must have been adopted in some shape or other, "unless the American government had chosen to forfeit every claim to common honesty?" And then he cants about the "inextinguishable debt," has he forgotten that the present secretary of the treasury, in his report of December, 1801, had candidly admitted, "that the actual revenues of the union, (as provided under the two first administrations) were sufficient *to defray all the expence, civil and military*, of the government, to the extent authorised by by existing laws, *to meet all the engagements of the United States*, and to DISCHARGE *within eight years thirty two millions of the principal*, and *within fifteen years and an half, the* WHOLE *of the public debt*," foreign and domestic, *new* as well as *old*? Does Mr. Blake know, that the *land tax* originated with his own party; that a committee of ways and means, consisting of one member from each state, having been appointed for the purpose of devising the best method of raising a tax, the democratic gentlemen, with Mr. Madison at their head, proposed and (his having become the opinion of a majority) reported in favor of a land tax; that in consequence, Mr. Woolcott was directed by a resolution of the house to frame a report for that purpose; and that at the next session of congress, when the report was made in favor of a land tax, Mr. Madison, whose measure it was considered to be, was the man who particularly appeared on the floor as its defender and supporter? Is this very uncandid writer unacquainted too with the fact, that Mr. Gallatin, in his book on Finance, to which we have once before adverted, has expressly recommended a land tax to the administration? Lastly, does he know, upon what terms a standing army, though reduced, has not been disbanded, but is still kept up, and is to be kept up and maintained, by the present administration, at an expence, according to Mr. Gallatin's last report, of *eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars* per annum? Or does he suppose that a measure which was odious in the federalists, becomes praiseworthy when adopted & continued by the democrats?

To conclude, the manner in which our democratic editors conduct their presses, bring strongly to recollection the energetic and indignant language of the celebrated Whitaker, in his "Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots:" "There is," says he, "a point of profligacy in the line of human impudence, at which the most disguised heart seems to lose all sensibility of shame, and the most designing mind seems to deprive itself of all possibility of cheating."

RELIGION.

Mr. Hill, late a member of Congress from North Carolina, has published a very sensible public letter, which has been printed in many federal papers. The subjects which are discussed in that letter have already appeared in this paper, in different shapes; yet there is one, concerning which we make the following extract:

"Having said thus much on the subject of our civil liberties, I will claim your attention but a little longer, while I make a few observations on the subject I deem worthy of observation. Although religious liberty is established by our constitution, and there is no one particular system of religion preferred by that instrument to any other; yet it does not follow, nor is it understood, that we have no national religion; the people of the United States are Christians. The Christian religion, branched out into a great variety of different denominations, with equal rights, is the religion of the country—and the precepts contained in the pure doctrines of Jesus Christ, we believe, if pursued, will lead to eternal happiness. Salvation is expected thro' the mediation of his merits and his sufferings. Liberty, as well civil as religious, requires that other religions should be tolerated in our country, and they are tolerated. But liberty does not require, nor will our understanding justify, or our sensibilities allow, our own religion to be ridiculed and reviled. The common rules of decency and decorum enjoin, that men's sentiments on so important a subject, as their religious faith, should be respected; and any person who will wantonly abuse, ridicule and revile those sentiments, is justly considered as a creature to be contemned, avoided and detested. Must not he then be execrated as a monster, who, not content with the open profession of his own infidelity, shall undertake, in the grossest terms of insolent language, to refute the doctrines sacred to the devout, and believed to be the off-spring of holy inspiration? Who shall ridicule your faith, revile the religion of your ancestors, and consider every sect or denomination of Christians as fools or enthusiastic madmen, treat the divine author of our religion as an impostor, and vilify him in the vulgarest terms of obscene abuse; declare your holy redeemer, the saviour of the world, a child of lust, the mere bastard of a profligate mother? Does not your blood curdle in your veins at the description of a man so vile? The existence of a wretch so execrable is scarcely credible; but still it is true. This man is living in your country; he is in this city.—He came here invited by the president of the United States. Thomas Jefferson invited Thomas Paine, and offered him a national ship to bring him to our country. And this anti-christian monster of iniquity is the cherished friend and companion of a man whom a christian people have elevated to the first station in the government of their country. The fact is stated to you—the comment is for you to make."

The reader should recollect that Mr. Hill is a man of fortune, talents and influence—that he was in a situation to know the truth—and that if he has ventured to publish an untruth, he is not only answerable to the law, but is very able to satisfy any such damages as a jury might award. This we say in triumph; because it is very well known, that no person will have the hardihood to try any of the points before a jury to which Mr. Hill has alluded.

Among the Virginia delegates to the last Congress, and who are again re-elected, there are two who pretend to be religious men—Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Clopton. The first of these was lately admitted into the society called Baptists, by the usual custom of dipping. The second is a preacher. As these gentlemen are both writers, and had as good an opportunity as Mr. Hill, to know all about the humbug concerning which he has written, we invite them, or either of them, or any other member of the last Congress, to contradict Mr. Hill.

We consider it as a duty, and we possess the inclination, to let our readers see the whole truth upon this subject; and therefore we tender our services to publish upon both sides.

From the Chronicle Express.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent observes, that the editor of the *Gazette of the United States* says, that a company of democrats met at the Union Hotel, in New-York, and drank, among others, the following toasts:

"*William Duane*, the centinel of freedom."

"*Thomas Paine*, the man of the people."

"*Thomas Jefferson*, the friend of mankind."

The company must have consisted of the *Theistical Society*; and though the toasts are appropriate enough, yet it would have been happy, could they have put Mr. Jefferson into better company.

In a paper entitled "Rights of Man," edited at Newburgh, under the direction of *David Denniston*, the late co-editor of the *Citizen*, we are informed, that said Denniston read the Declaration of Independence, in the Presbyterian Church; whether from the pulpit or not, as Mr. Cowdrey did here, is not said. Nor are we told whether the former read with so *laudable* a voice as the latter.

After dinner, the company drank their toasts, all democratic; among which are conspicuous—"The People"—"Political Integrity," with a tail added about the "intrigues and vices of a Cataline."—"Freedom of opinion"—"National economy"—"Mr. Monroe"—"The 4th of March 1801"—"Louisiana."—A volunteer by a Mr. Ross, from Ulster, seems to be the most sublime, and places the head of the American eagle among the stars, and extends his wings from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; though the last volunteer, given by David Denniston himself, exceeds all, as might be expected, for point: "Representative democracies—may they never be arrested in their progress by *Burrs*." The *Clintonians* will always have a whack at Mr. Burr. Denniston, that poor driveller, who first attempted a paper at Newburgh, was hauled from thence to New-York, and then back again to Newburgh, by a desperate faction, still carries his froth and his gall along with him. How despicable the company, if he was the principal figure!

Every honest man who thinks that a clandestine and midnight entry into a public office deserves punishment—every candid man who thinks that the publication of known falsehood, for no other purpose but to serve a hungry, unprincipled faction, deserves punishment—every upright man who thinks that the calumniator of General Washington deserves punishment—every religious man who thinks the Christian religion necessary to his happiness and conducive to the general good—will read the public association of the president of the United States with Duane and Paine, with shame and mortification.

Surely the friends of Mr. Jefferson must be mortified at such an exhibition!—These toast-drinkers were not satisfied with the public disgrace, but they have given these organs of mischief the preference in worth. Reader! behold and remember.

We are authorized to state, for the information of stock in the funds of the United States, that, altho' the principal of the six per cent. stock to be created by virtue of the treaty with France, is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States, the interest is payable in Europe. *(Nat. Int.)*

Captain Dean, of the brig Jefferson, from Martinique, informs, that although the island is not in a state of close blockade, six British ships of the line had several times appeared at a short distance, and hap come within reach of the forts. The principal part of the French shipping had been ordered for safety to Fort Royal. The English residents, by order of the governor, had all left the island, and proceeded to Dominique; and the inhabitants, in expectation of an attack, were preparing to make a vigorous defence. American produce on the rise, and in great demand; a large supply being wanted for the public stores, to guard against the probable consequences of the expected siege.

(Mer. Adv.)

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated July 1st, 1803.

"The seat of government, which was formerly established at Port-au-Prince, has been removed to this place a few days since, and its return has given a great rise to every kind of American produce.—Since four days, three transports have arrived with 1200 troops on board. Flour 13 dollars, with a prospect of greater rise.

"*July 5.*—The taking of St. Lucia by the English, that of a French frigate, and the engagement between an English 74 and a French frigate; as also the accounts we received of the island of Martinique being blockaded, all this seems to announce to us a war between the two nations. This has greatly affected our commerce, and made American produce rise very high.

"The consumption is so great at present, that we fear to fall short in every thing, which will certainly happen to us, if not soon supplied by the United States. You may then judge of our situation. A cargo of flour, rice, salt provisions, soap, candles, butter and hogslard, would give an immense profit, and would find a ready sale. If we receive the confirmation of war, our produce will fall, and of course prove an excellent return."

A Trinidad paper of the 6th ult. (received at the office of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, by the schooner Liberty, captain Dorgan) contains the following intelligence:

Trinidad, July 6. Last Sunday morning a sloop arrived from Tobago, which brought letters to several gentlemen of this place, giving a brief account of the capture of that island on Thursday last by the forces under the command of Gen. Grinfield. We also learn that the conquest of that island was attended with little loss, two men only having been killed on the occasion—it is said on board one of our frigates.

We hear that his excellency, col. Fullarton, received on Sunday last a letter from capt. Columbine of the ship Columbus, dated at Tobago, acquainting him with the capture of that island, and 14 ships and a corvette lying there; and that brig. gen. Picton was appointed governor thereof by their excellencies the commanders in chief.

A frigate has been seen since yesterday in the Gulph, supposed to have come direct from England: but, when this paper was put to press, was

further off than when she dropped anchor last night.

Grenada, June 17. A vessel arrived this morning from St. Vincents, the captain of which reports, that one of his majesty's ships, armed en flute, had arrived on Sunday last at Barbadoes, supposed to have troops on board; by which, information was received there, that 25 transports, with troops, might be immediately expected in these seas from England. A frigate, with important dispatches had sailed for Barbadoes, but had not then arrived. We also learn, by this informant, that out of ten sail of transports, under convoy of a French 74 gun ship and a frigate, bound to Martinique, five have been captured, with troops, viz:—Two carried into Barbadoes, two into Dominica, and one into St Vincents; that only one had got into Martinique, and as our ships of war were cruizing to windward, great hopes were entertained of their falling in with the rest. The captain likewise informs us, that a very warm press took place at St. Vincents, before his quitting the island.

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A late London paper mentions, that the House of BARING & Co. to whom Mr. GALLITIN sold the shares which our government formerly had of the stock of the Bank of the United States, will clear FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS sterling by the bargain.

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Extracts from letters from an American resident at Rotterdam, to a house in Baltimore, received via Salem, by the ship Active, direct from Rotterdam.

JUNE 6.

"Great-Britain is capturing all the Dutch East and West-India ships—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their most valuable shipping being carried in. Bonaparte has begun to threaten Great Britain with an invasion; but the best informed think a successful invasion impracticable. The seas and channel are covered with British ships of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; so that they cannot get a ship in or out. Mr. Liston, the English ambassador, is still at the Hague; but report says he leaves there in the morning for some part of Germany. It is said to be Mr. Liston's opinion that the war will have a long continuance. Should France endeavor to shut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen against the English ships, it is conjectured that in case that Russia will come forward in support of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commissioning her ships, and every thing seems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Prussia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he still keeps in the field. A Russian ambassador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liston is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States must flourish if the wisdom of our government keeps us out of the scrape. The Dutch have embargoed four English packets here, at the instance of the French, and imprisoned the agents of the packets."

JUNE 8.

"Intelligence was received yesterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken possession of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers, with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little respect to it."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

"This morning arrived at this port, the brig Morning Star, Capt. Henry, in 20 days from Curracoa. She sailed in co. with brig Fame, Waters, for Philadelphia. Capt. R. Spalding, late of schr. Revenge, of Norfolk, came passenger in the Morning Star. He informs us, that his schr. was bound from Norfolk for Curracoa, with a cargo; and that, being short of water, he put into Lastack, on the Spanish Main, for a supply. While he and part of the crew were on shore to procure water, the mate and the residue of the Revenge's crew, cut the cable, and went off with the schooner. This happened on the 16th June. Capt. Spalding, previous to his sailing for New-York, took measures to have the scoundrel detected, should he attempt to enter any of the ports on the Spanish Main. It was fortunate that capt. Spalding had the Revenge's papers in his pocket, when the mate went off with her."

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th June (says the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser) writes as follows;—

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of provisions. Flour has not even nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the bay, and fresh cargoes arrive almost daily. There are likewise in the port of Lisbon, 60,000 barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together, in only four ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour.

"Lord Nelson arrived here on the 4th instant in the Amphion frigate. He had given the command of his ship (the Victory, a three decker) to Admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at sea in chase of some of "the enemy's" vessels, and came in the Amphion, bringing with him the official Declaration of War and three French prizes.

"It is reported here that the frigate Juno and a Brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French squadron. There is a French 74 in Ceuta. Two sloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inst. a tremendous cannonading was distinctly heard, so that we believe an engagement had taken place between them,

"Same day a French barque was brought in, a prize. The crew rose on the prize-master, as the English sailors were towing the vessel round Europa Point; tied him to the main rigging, and secured the men as they came up the ship's sides. They would have carried her off, but had left her colours flying under the English jack, and were seen by the frigate. When the boats from the frigate hove in sight, the crew of the prize made no resistance, but surrendered immediately.

"A day or two ago most of the crew of the frigate Resistance arrived here. She ran on a rock off Cape St. Mary's in a fog, and was lost. The commander justifies himself by saying the master had altered the vessels course during the night without his knowledge. They are bound to Malta for trial.

"Since the 15th of April, the following vessels have arrived & sailed: brig Mary Louisa, Farrer, from Leghorn, sailed for Norfolk about the 20th April. April 24th, arrived sloop Stork, Foster, of Boston, from Cadiz; sailed again for Cadiz 13th May. April 24, arrived ship Trent, Knaman, from Baltimore; sailed 14th May, brig Traveller, Taylor sailed from Alicant for Boston, 30th April. Brig Fox, Lock, from Boston, sailed 1st June for Cadiz, from thence proceed to Russia. Brig Hopewell, sailed for Cadiz June 1st; from thence to Boston or New-York. Ship, Darb, Peck, from Norfolk, with flour, sailed for Cadiz, June 1st. Ship Franklin, Conklin, of Philadelphia, from Alexandria, Virg. arrived and sailed for Barcelona, 23d May. Sch'r. Betsey, Jones, from Naples for Boston. June 1st, brig Argo, Smith, from New-York, arrived here on the 25th of March: but being disappointed in the markets, went to Lisbon where they found worse, 60,000 barrels of flour being in the river, returned and went to Malaga, sold part, and on the 25th May returned with 500 barrels, which were sold at 1-2 dollars.

"On the 2d instant arrived the ship Thomas, Vickery, from Norfolk. Ship Ulysses, Mugford, from New-York, sailed from Marseilles on the 6th June, she cleared out for Lisbon, but came here on account of the markets, which at Lisbon were very bad. Ship Mars, Lord, from Philadelphia, sailed for Barcelona 6th of June: she did not come to anchor, but merely laid off and on for a little time.—Brig Hiram, Fullerton, of Philadelphia, sailed for Leghorn, June 3d. Ship Union, Hodges, of Salem, for a market, sailed June 6th. Ship Rover, Heard, from Alexandria, and brig American Hero, Mallers, from New-York, arrived on the 5th instant.—

"Since the 7th instant, have arrived the brig Hunter of Baltimore, from Cadiz with flour: ship South Carolina, from Barcelona, for Norfolk, with salt; ship ——, Josephus from Barcelona, for Salem, all to sail the first easterly wind; and two prizes."

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A Liverpool Prices Current of the 4th June, with which a respectable commercial friend has favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, contains the following remarks:

"Although the export of Sugar this spring has been very limited; and as we cannot calculate on receiving any considerable supplies to answer the increasing demand, these prices (36 to 55s. per cwt.) will be maintained. Havanna Sugars scarce and much wanted.

"The stocks of Coffee are very moderate not exceeding 7000 casks; and as the crops have failed in Jamaica and some other islands, we expect this article will maintain high prices.

"Cocoa scarce, but not much wanted.

"Pimento and Logwood in demand.

"Good clean West-India Cottons are scarce, and meet a ready sale; and although the stock of Brazil and Upland Cotton now at market is considerable, we do not think West India cottons of good qualities are likely to decline. Fine Sea Islands continue very heavy. The immense importation of Uplands this week has reduced the price to 13½d, but is not expected to be much lower.

"Cochineal and Indigo scarce, and in much demand.

"Good Virginia Tobacco meets with a ready sale; Maryland Tobacco is very scarce, and much enquired for.

"Superfine Flour 35 to 37s. per barrel."

—

John Bolton, Esq. of Duke-street, in Liverpool, has proposed to raise and clothe a regiment of volunteers (to consist of 600 men) at his own individual expence, for the protection of that town and neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his majesty in the most gracious manner.

Liverpool, June 2. "The King having been pleased to approve of Mr. Bolton's offer, to raise and clothe, at his own expence, a Regiment of Volunteers, consisting of ten companies, for the protection and defence of the town of Liverpool, and its neighbourhood, Tuesday and Wednesday last were appointed for enrollment. Nothing could be more gratifying to the inhabitants than the zeal and loyalty displayed on the occasion. The meeting was in the Exchange. The Mayor and many of the Merchants, attended to give it their sanction and support. Mr. Bolton, in a short address, explained the motives which, at this critical period had induced him, thus particularly, to give support to Government, and to contribute to the defence of the country; and, in two hours, the whole number of the ten companies was more than complete."

August 3.

A gentleman who arrived here last night in the schooner Fair Play, from Guadalope, informs, that just before he sailed, an English privateer schooner of 2 guns and 25 men, was sent in there by a French privateer schooner of 12 guns and 20 men. Previous to the capture, a severe engagement took place between these two vessels, in which the British had 14 men wounded, including the Captain, who died of his wounds the next day. The French captain was killed the first shot, and 3 men were wounded.

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FROM ROTTERDAM.

Capt. George Nichols, of the ship Active, arrived at Salem from Rotterdam. By him has been received a file of "*The* MERCHANT," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted the subsequent articles.

We learn from Capt. N. that the ships employed by the French to carry troops to Louisiana, had been given up, and the troops stationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken possession of the fortifications at those places—That two French and several Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetsluys, but the latter were dismantled—That two British frigates were cruising off that port, to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ships bound in—That at the declaration of war, only one British vessel was lying at Rotterdam, but several packets arrived a few days after, and were taken possession of by the French—That it was said, that Mr. LISTON, the British ambassador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greatest reluctance, saw that they must once more be plunged into war.

—

PETERSBURG, MAY 12.

A contra-order for our troops, not to hold themselves in readiness to march, has been suddenly given, accompanied with these expressive words—*That it was occasioned by a change of circumstances.*—It is not known it this unexpected surprise has a reference to our late preparations against Sweden, or to the equipments going forward in our ports.

BERLIN, MAY 28.

On Monday next, his Excellency the COUNT VAN HAUGWITZ is expected to return hither, when it is thought we shall be made acquainted with the measures which will be taken by our Court, in case the French should enter the North of Germany, since it is known that these measures were to be concerted and settled at Magdeburgh, in conjunction with another German Prince. It is also extremely probable, that, though Hanover should be resigned to its fate, Prussia will, however, cover the remainder of the North of Germany, particularly the Weser and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is also a talk of a cordon under Gen. BULCHER.

HANOVER, MAY 27.

A successful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen. The most spirited exertions are making to increase our forces. The force destined to the frontiers, exclusive of the cavalry, consists of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and twenty four battalions of infantry. An advantageous position will be taken, for the purpose of stopping the progress of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 7.

The number of French troops who entered Quackenburg, in the Bishoprick of Osnaburg, amounted to 9,000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, on which are painted NEUTRALITY.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a mission of importance, and supposed to be destined for the French quarters.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Latest from Europe.

The possession of Bremen by the French troops (as was confidently asserted in the papers last week) does not appear to be the fact.—By the arrival of the Active at Salem, from Rotterdam, on Thursday last, the latest accounts are received from the European continent. Some interesting articles, from the North, (which we copy from the Salem Gazette of Friday) discover the disposition of affairs in a clearer view, than has been for some time exhibited; and prove that the future operations of the different powers will shortly become highly interesting. The following article (copied from the same paper) is extremely important; from which it may be easily ascertained, that the whole electorate of Hanover is at this time in possession of the French.—

HAGUE, June 4.

The Bishoprick of Osnaburg has surrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garrison evacuated the country.—The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of 60 pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liston has demanded his passports. He will leave a charge des affairs.

—

Extract of a letter from France.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, May 30, 1803.

Sir,

I have now the satisfaction of informing you that in virtue of a convention lately entered into by our ministers with this government, all American claims which are embraced by the 2d and 3d articles of the convention concluded in September, 1800, are to be reversed by a board of three American citizens, and as far as may be approved by them are to be paid, principal and interest, in bills drawn by our ministers on the treasury of the United States. This board is to be formed immediately, and to sit no longer than twelve months—it will be well therefore for you immediately on the receipt of this letter to send me by two different opportunities, a notarial power of attorney for the sum that may be liquidated in favour of your vessel, the detained by the embargo on American vessels at Bordeaux in the years 1793 and 1794, the whole of which is in my charge.—You will instruct me by letter at the same time, in what manner and to whose order you wish me to remit the bills that I may obtain for your account.

I am with esteem, sir, yours.

(Signed) FULWAR SKIPWITH.

—

To a merchant in this city.

LISBON, June 1st, 1803.

SIR,

As we consider it will be useful to you to know the occurrences of our market respecting your produce, we take the liberty to inform you, that arrivals having for some little time ceased, our buyers began to appear, which led us to hope for an advance in the prices; but within these two days no less than 19 cargoes have come in composed chiefly of flour, which have occasioned a fresh alarm, and they will not now come forward with any proposals for this article.

The Spanish ports, both to the northward and southward, afford no greater encouragement, and in some there is no sale at all, and in others only by a tedious retail only is it practicable to dispose of a cargo; so that having now no resource, it is impossible to say where our prices will settle. At present, flour may be nominally quoted at 6 dollars per barrel; wheat, 166, and Indian corn 82 cents per bushel, on board.

This last grain looks better, but as the crop will be housed in about three months, and now bears an abundant appearance, it will be precarious meddling with it to this market. As to wheat, we know of several cargoes expected, which will naturally prevent any advance in the prices.

We remain, very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BULKLEY & SON.

Dollars 318 to 320 rens each.

—

French papers to the 20th May are received by the brig Aristides, Dill, arrived this morning from Bordeaux. They contain nothing on politics hitherto unpublished in this country.

We learn, verbally by this vessel, that Mr. Monroe had left Paris, on his way to the court of Madrid, where he is to complete the object of his mission.—Capt. Dill brought dispatches for our government. It may be that these contain the ratification on the part of the First Consul of the Treaty of Louisiana.

Letters from Bordeaux by this arrival state, that a decree of suspension had been passed on all bills issued by General Le Clerc. The pretext for this measure, is an allegation that these bills were given for articles under the nominal value, or in other words, that they were issued at an improper discount. None are to be accredited, until statements are furnished of the articles and their value, for which they have been given in exchange.

—

A letter from an intelligent house in Bordeaux, dated the 24th May, says—"We have to congratulate you on the cession of Louisiana, to your government.

"Gen. Le Clerc's bills are no longer paid, under the plea that full value was not received for them. There is a question of obliging the holders to produce a copy of the bargain, which gives rise to their bills, and a copy, if to *fourniteurs*, of the *garde magazin's* receipt, to prove that the objects, whatever they were, were delivered. Not to lose time, whether this plan is insisted on or not, we advise the documents being sent on."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT

Virginia district.

Mayterm, 1803.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Against Plaintiffs,
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants,
} In Chancery.

THE defendant Christopher McConnico not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term & answer the plaintiff's bill: & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol of the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

In the matter of JOSEPH ANTHONY, a Bankrupt.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, are desired to meet the assignee of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects, on Thursday the 11th day of the present month (August) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Commissioner's office in the city of Richmond, to assent or dissent from the said assignees compounding or submitting to an arbitration an account presented and claimed by David Ross, or any wise agreeing, to any matter or thing relating thereto.

By order of the Commissioners.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioner's office, Richmond, August 8, 1803.

NOTICE.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 8, 1803.

BEING now in the possession of part of Lot No. 364, in the city of Richmond, upon which there is a rent charge of Twenty pounds per year, reserved for John Williams, and Anne his wife, and no *proper* application having been made for the money for some time past—This is to inform all persons whom it may concern, that the rent in arrear, now due, is ready to be paid upon proper demand to me upon the premises; and if I should chance to be out of town when application is made, the payment will be made by application to Mr. Jasper Robbins, or to Mr. Augustine Davis, both of this city.

John McEnery.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.

John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

May 2, 1803.

To be Sold,

Upon such credit as will accomodate any reasonable purchaser, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long lease,

The Norwich Mills and Lands in the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over shot water wheels, 16 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr stones, and one pair of remarkable good stones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the most approved construction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill house, as well for size and convenience, is unexceptionable—This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freshes, which are sometimes ruinous to Mills; she is supplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a smaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of those streams in a natural reservoire, or basin, about 200 feet from the Mill.—There is an excellent brick bake-house, with two large ovens—a good house for the proprietor, or manager; also, a store and compting-room, comfortable houses for Millers, Bakers, and Coopers. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largest ship that navigates James River can load in a safe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 300 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preserved. Separate and distinct from the houses attached to the mill, there is a complete set of houses for the accomodation of a gentleman farmer—I will sell or lease the whole; or, if it be the more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a sufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that respect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, settled by independent people. There is about 30,000 bushels of wheat annually raised as near if not nearer to those Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furnished with the terms and conditions of a sale or lease of the Mills and Land; so that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the necessary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premises, upon application to them, or to the subscriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Ellison, who lives at the Mills, will shew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpose; he expresses an inclination to undertake the management, and a small interest in the business, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addressed to me, by post, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, August 2, 1803.

☞ The Mills above mentioned will be found to answer the description of them—I have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a small scale; and if, agreeable to the purchaser or lessor of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a small interest in the business as a partner. S. ELLISON.

4w.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the first of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

August 3d, 1803.

A GENTLEMAN

OF liberal education and good morals, who is disposed to employ his time and talents in the instruction of youth, may receive advantageous proposals, upon application to the subscriber in Richmond, between the present date and the first of October next.

JOHN D. BLAIR.

July, 8th 1803.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

ALL persons that have Claims against the estate of EVAN RAGLAND, dec'd, are hereby desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 22d day of August next, at which time I shall attend at the late dwelling house of said Ragland, upper end of Hanover county, near Brown's Tavern, and shall on that day dispose of so much of the estate as may be sufficient for the payment of such claims as are then produced.—This advertisement will be plead in bar of any that may be made after that time, as I shall close my Executorship and deliver up the estate to the Legatees.

Garland Thompson, Ex'r.

22d July, 1803. [tawk4t]

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

William Fupua, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant, Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, C.

Mr. Claibourne Bowles,

SIR,

AS you are not an inhabitant of this State, I take this mode to inform you that I shall at William George's tavern, in the upper end of Goochland county, on the second Saturday in August next between the hours of ten in the morning and sun set, proceed to take the testimony to establish my claim depending in suit in the Chancery side of Cumberland Court, against you, where you may attend or not as you think proper.—Yours,

EDWARD MATTHEWS.

Goochland, 4th July, 1803.

Cumberland County June Court, 1803.

Edward Matthews, Plaintiff,
against,
Claibourne Bowles, and Anderson, Bowles, and Nathan Bowles, which two latter are executors of Gideon Bowles, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Claibourne Bowles not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Claibourne Bowles, do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the Complainant's bill, or the bill will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Lenox and James Lenox executors of David Sproat, dec'd, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this District: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the supplemental bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

James Lawson, Plaintiff,
Against
James McFarland and Elizabeth, his wife, and Richard Smith, administrators of Henry Lockhead, deceased, Jane Lockhead, Robert Lawson Lockhead, Abraham S. Lockhead and Thomas L. Lockhead, children of Henry Lockhead, deceased, George Jenkins and Mary, his wife, late Mary Lawson, Lenox and Agnes, his wife, late Agnes Lawson, Gawin Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton and William Hamilton, children of John Hamilton, deceased, and John Hamilton Gawin Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Francis Hamilton, Jacobina Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, and Magdalen Hamilton, children of Francis Hamilton, and Ezekiel Gessling, James Calvert, and John Jacobs, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Jacobina Hamilton and Elizabeth Hamilton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of the district; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

James Blagrove, D. C.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

Notice.

RICHMOND, JULY 18, 1803.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of *Miller W. McCraw*, dec'd, late of the city of Richmond, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of September next, when I intend making a final settlement of the Estate—and delivering it over into the hands of Mr. Benj. Toler, administrator to the estate of Mrs. Peggy G. McCraw, dec'd. and guardian to her infant child.

Those who may not avail themselves of this notice, may by law be excluded from all benefit of the estate.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, Adm'r. of Miller W. McCraw, dec'd.

tawtS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia District.
May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiff,
Against,
Duncan Rose executor of John Banister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant William Shippen not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorised to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble, attorney for Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

in the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 3 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12wtiN.